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Jan'y 1, 1858.

CONGRESSIONAL RULES.

A good deal of time has been devoted by the House of Representatives to a proposed new set of rules. In the course of the discussion Mr. Vallandigham moved the repeal of the Hour Rule, and spoke at length in favor of his motion. He was followed by Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee, whose speech has pleased us sufficiently to induce the surrender of a couple of columns for its republication—beginning with a little scene between Messrs. Cox and Vallandigham preceding it.

Mr. V. argued strongly in favor of the British House of Commons rules and against our own, when Mr. Cox interrupting said:—

I wish to ask my colleague a single question. He seems to have taken the British House of Commons as his model of a parliamentary body.

Mr. Vallandigham. Not altogether, although this House was certainly modeled after it.

Mr. Cox. My colleague has no doubt read in Ten Thousand a Year of one Tittlebat Titmouse, who broke down a ministry by crowing at an inopportune time. [Laughter.] I suppose that to carry out the system in this House it should be the duty of the Speaker to appoint persons who are to perform that duty. But as my colleague refers to classic authorities, I ask him whether it is not true that the hour rule always prevailed in the Roman Senate?

Mr. Vallandigham. Certainly not.

Mr. Cox. I ask if it was not extraordinary that those great declamations of Demosthenes and Æschines always came out in exactly sixty minutes?

Mr. Vallandigham. My colleague is, as Titmouse would say, a "most respectable gent;" and no doubt the incident to which he has referred in that gentleman's parliamentary career, illustrating his powers of crowing, was called to mind by the similarity between my collegue's name (Mr. Cox) and the barn-yard fowl called "chanticleer who wakes the morn." He is the very bird for the new office he proposes. [Laughter.] But I regret that he has exhibited such lamentable forgetfulness, at least in regard to the Roman and Grecian eloquence to which I had made allusion by way of illustration. If he had recently read the speeches of Demosthenes and Æschines, to which he refers, he would not have asked whether they were not spoken in sixty minutes. Certainly they cannot now be read in two hours, and that without including the documents quoted by the orators.

Mr. Cox. That depends upon whether they are read in the original. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vallandigham. I do not profess to be as familiar with Greece as my colleague. He has seen the "isles of Greece," visited the classic shores of Attica, walked the streets of Athens, and stood upon the Acropolis. I have not. He visited Rome too, though I may not speak of what he saw or heard in the Eternal City. He has written it in a book. [Laughter.]

Mr. Etheridge. I propose to follow the example of some who have preceded me, in making *public* some *private* opinions I have, with the hope that they may prove beneficial to those who hear them.

Now sir, I shall not undertake to say any thing about Demosthenes, or any of these old fellows who have been so unceremoniously introduced into this debate. I have no acquaintance with them. [Laughter.] I know nothing about them. But I desire to make some observations to those who are now present about the decorum of the House. I shall not make any personal allusion to any member here, because *that* would provoke a discussion into which I do not care to be drawn. I concede all that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) has said in regard to the marked deterioration in the character of the debates of this body within the last few years to be true, but I will suggest that it may be that the rules of this House are not the sole cause of it. I will also say to the gentleman from Ohio that if he will inquire into the characters of the *men* who were in this House twenty years ago, and compare them with those who are here now, it is possible that he may find quite as much difference in the men as in the tone and temper of the debates.

Mr. Vallandigham. I think not.

Mr. Etheridge. Well, sir, I will not further discuss that point. I will remark, however, that the regulation and government of a body as large as this, especially when those who compose it are controlled by bad passions, was almost an impossible task, when for weeks we were without a regular presiding officer—a Speaker; but it turns out that now, when we have at last secured a presiding officer, we have not secured the observance of good order or decorum. I have seen, during the present session, the Speaker over and over again peremptorily call members to order; and I submit to this House whether such an instance has ever occurred as a member taking his seat when so called to order, notwithstanding the existence of a positive standing rule of the House requiring that when a member is called to order *he shall take his seat*. From its simplicity, I have supposed it is the only rule of the House that is well understood; yet it is one which I have never known to be complied with.

Now, sir, I do not envy the position of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Washburn) as the chairman of the select committee to revise the rules; for I venture the assertion, and think it will prove true as a general proposition, that no man is fit to be a member of Congress who knows very much about the rules *unless he be the Speaker of the House*. [Laughter.] Sir, if you will look at the history of the most distinguished men who have been connected with this body and in the public service, and who have been most efficient in conducting its business, you will find that they seldom or never raised questions of order. I think their example worthy of imitation, and, without claiming for myself any of their great qualities, I will say that I have been a member of Congress now some four years, and I do not think I have ever raised a question of order during that period of time; and, in fact, I never knew or cared whether a member was in order or out of order, if he behaved himself.

But, Mr. Chairman, we have a great many vigilant guardians of our rules—more than we have of the public interests—and, so far as my observation extends, these peculiar watchers of the rules have wasted more time in discussing mere questions of order than has been consumed in legitimate debate. I say that without the slightest disrespect to any one.

Now, sir, I remarked that the rules of the House require that when a member is called to order he shall take his seat, and retain it until the member calling him to order has stated his question of order, and the Speaker has decided it.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland. I call the gentleman from Tennessee to order.

[Mr. Etheridge immediately took his seat, amidst shouts of laughter.]

The Chairman. The gentleman from Maryland will state his point of order.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland. My point of order is, that the gentleman has been indulging in a lecture to the House rather than in debate upon the pending proposition; but, sir, as he has done it gracefully, and as he has evinced by his action recently a promptitude to practice upon his own teachings, I withdraw it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Etheridge. Mr. Chairman, this is an incident which I think is very suggestive. Strangers who may be observing the attitude of the assembly now gathered around me, will, I feel sure, be inclined to ejaculate, "How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony." [Laughter.]

A Member. The biblical reading is "in unity."

Mr. Etheridge. It is just the same. However, I did not propose to quote the Scriptures, but merely to give expression to my own ideas. [Laughter.]

My friend from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) suggests that we ought to abolish the hour rule. So far as I am concerned I feel no particular solicitude on the subject. I think, however, that the abolition of that rule would have the good effect of bringing to the discussion of important subjects many of the ablest men on both sides of the House, who, in consequence of it, are but seldom heard.

This rule compresses a man of brains into so small a compass as to dwarf all his enlarged and liberal ideas; while it enables those of stupid natures and contracted opinions so to dilute their notions as to spin out and exhaust at least sixty minutes. [Great laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I were to attempt to elaborate the subject of the day—the standing question of "nigger"—and to submit a reply to all that I have heard *pro* and *con* upon it during this session, if I were to attempt to controvert erroneous legal propositions, debate unsound constitutional theories, I tell you candidly it would be impossible for me to get through within the space of an hour. There are gentlemen here who, had they been allowed to proceed without the perplexing constraint of this rule, would no doubt long since have elaborated the subject so fully and satisfactorily as to have deterred others from attempting to speak upon a subject upon which they could offer nothing new. There was a memorable instance of this kind during the struggle here to elect a Speaker. A distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Corwin) carelessly rose from his seat, and proceeded to address the House at great length upon the various matters which arrested all our efforts to organize the House, and especially upon the slavery question; and at the conclusion of his calm, temperate, but elaborate speech, he had thereby slaughtered every diminutive Republican in the House of Representatives so effectually that until recently not a speech was made on that side of the House on the subject he so thoroughly discussed. True, within the last few days, a few have been hurried in under the hour rule. He discussed the whole subject for two or three days, and almost every gentleman upon the Republican side felt that the honorable gentleman from Ohio, when he closed, had expressed his views much better, more forcibly, and more felicitously than it could have been done by the great body of the members of that party, so much so that when he had finished there was not one of them who then desired to be heard. [Laughter.]

Now, I say to my friend from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) that I am willing to abolish the hour rule. I think its abolition will do great good in more respects than one. In its operation it is not unlike the law reforms, the revised codes of many of the States. Many years ago, when the science of special pleading was in favor, a practitioner had to learn something of it before he could be a successful lawyer. Then Chitty was considered the bridge or the pass to be forced before it was considered safe to entrust to any one the name of lawyer. The science of special pleading was a terror to lazy students and fools. A remedy must be provided. Being unemployed in the courts, a great many of these bad, briefless lawyers, got into the Legislatures of the several States, and, remembering their former sufferings and trials, they concluded they would reform the practice, codify the laws, and simplify matters they never understood. In plain English, they concluded to adopt a series of legislative enactments, which, when fairly translated, meant simply this: a system of laws by which a very bad lawyer could be made as good as a much better one. [Laughter.] The result has been, in all the States where revised codes and simplified practice have been adopted, that lawyers are, in most cases, nothing better than a revised edition of a mean constable. [Renewed laughter.] So is it with this hour rule in its effect upon legitimate debate.

Mr. Chairman, memory is not an attribute of reason. Some men who have no sense whatever have the faculty of committing to memory very many nice things which other people have first said. A member who is a little classical in his attainments, who does not go fillibustering about town, but keeps closely locked up in some quiet room, surrounded by the writings of great men, *may*, with the aid of a good memory, finally gather together very many pretty things—a sort of medley—

"Orient gems at random strung."

He can, I say, store them away until an opportunity is presented, when, for an hour, like one of those travelling showmen we all remember to have seen, he amuses us by pulling out of his literary mouth a long string of oratorical ribands of every hue, color, and description. [Boisterous and protracted laughter.]

Perhaps I had better stop. [Cries of "No!" Go on!"] Very well, then. I took the floor for the purpose, among other things, of making an appeal to all sides of the House upon a matter that deeply concerns us. I fear, however, that my warning and my entreaties will not have much effect—that is, *with those who do not know me*. [Laughter.] I submit to gentlemen, and in all sincerity, that whatever rules we do adopt, we agree hereafter to *enforce them*. Were I disposed to imitate examples, perhaps I could get up a laugh at the expense of an inexperienced chairman—perhaps at your expense, Mr. Chairman—by devoting myself two or three weeks to a search for some obsolete rule that every body had forgotten, and then, by making a point of order upon the chairman, seek to embarrass him by a citation of some long-forgotten rule. I do not know that I would be delighted to do so, for I do not find especial pleasure in such triumphs. I believe that the readiest and best way for us to get along is to have our rules, whatever they may be, *enforced* by the Speaker, and to *have obedience on the part of the House*. A stranger who visits the Capitol would sometimes imagine that we were divided into armed bands, each ready to give battle to the other. It is nothing uncommon to hear a member allude to another substantially as "the honorable the damned rascal on the other side." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Hill. He precedes it with the designation, "my friend."

Mr. Etheridge. Oh, yes! I made reference to no particular gentleman. But I will not pursue the matter further. Every one will feel that I could not have intended any personal application of my remarks. [Laughter.] I am willing, if it would conduce to the dignity and good order of the body, to concede *that I am the worst offender in this presence*. I will suffer vicariously if I can reform the manners of the House. [Laughter.] This is a grievous evil. It is bringing this House into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace. We ought to stop it. I suggest that whatever rule we adopt, we ought to agree to be true and loyal to it; that we ought to agree to respect each other's prejudices of birth and education. Then, perhaps, we may hope to control these prejudices. Let us, if need be, take a "step backwards," for there is not one of us, I think, who will not profit in so doing. None of us are sufficiently great to be authorized to say, "I tread no step backwards." Let us go back to our rules, and, without regard to party or prejudice, let us maintain them. Let us cause gentlemen to know that, when they cease to yield obedience to them, they not only destroy their own dignity, but bring reproach upon the body itself.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.—The more we have thought of it the more we have been surprised at the Message of the President protesting against the inquiry instituted by the House of Representatives into the alleged employment of money or patronage to influence the action of Congress, and the alleged attempts to interfere with the due execution of the laws. We can indeed understand how he may feel annoyed at the appointment of his accuser, Mr. Covode, as Chairman of the Committee of Investigation; and, though it is the almost invariable practice to appoint the mover of a committee as its chairman, we think it would have been better in this instance to appoint some one else, or that Mr. Covode should have declined to be chairman. There is a propriety in his being a member of the committee, but not its chairman. This consideration, however, is not of sufficient importance to justify the protest. We doubt, indeed, whether it is not favorable to the President to have his accuser in such a position; for it will undoubtedly weaken the force of any report the committee may make, and afford the President's partisans material which they will not be slow to avail themselves of to defend him.

It seems to us that an innocent public officer, so pure as the President claims to be, should not, and would not, object to have his official conduct investigated. He had been openly charged by testimony taken before a committee of the last Congress, with a corrupt use of the government money in the navy yard contracts, (testimony which we published at the time, and the truth of which has not even been denied, so far as we know.) He is now charged on the floors of Congress with other corrupt uses of the public money; and members of his own party, the recipients of office and honors and emoluments from that party, and intimately associated with him, have testified on oath before the printing committee that he has disposed of the Post-office printing, worth about $5,000, for about $45,000, in such a way as to secure $20,000 a year for the support of his own feeble organs at Washington and Philadelphia, and further large sums to operate upon elections in Philadelphia and New York. If innocent of these charges, it seems to us that the President would court investigation. But instead of that, he protests against investigation. We do not see how any one can reconcile this with a consciousness of innocence and purity.

We cannot see the force of the distinction which the President makes between himself and his Cabinet officers. He is quite willing that *their* conduct shall be inquired into, but utterly opposed to have his own investigated. This, however unkind to them, is a concession since the Jacksonian era, when that man of iron will contended that they were only responsible to *him*—they were *his* officers. Gen. Jackson did, however, contend, as Mr. Buchanan now does, that he was not responsible to Congress, but only to the people. "To them, and to them alone, is he responsible," says Mr. Buchanan. This is a convenient doctrine, especially for an officer who, like Mr. Buchanan, cannot be made responsible to the people. They cannot try him, and he will never again be before them as a candidate. A committee must not examine into his conduct, except such a committee as he may think most suitable, say the Judiciary committee, which has so much else to do that it could not probably do that. It results from all this that a President is irresponsible. He may do what he will.

The Peck precedent, cited by the President, is not in point; for the proceeding of the present House is not an impeachment, but merely one of inquiry—necessary to the ascertainment of facts upon which to found an impeachment, should one be demanded by those facts. It is nonsense, however, to talk of impeaching any President, for any amount of corruption. It requires two-thirds of the Senate to convict him when impeached; and the very fact that the President has just been elected makes it almost certain that he will have a majority of friends in the Senate. We all know that the President can generally command his friends in Congress, right or wrong. The impeaching power, therefore, is as complete a nullity as is the responsibility to the people.

The President complains that the investigation is vague and general. If he is innocent of any corruption, we do not see that it is material whether it is vague or particular. It would be otherwise if an impeachment were pending. Then the charge should be specific. As little reason has he, as we think, to assert that the House have endorsed the accusation against him, and made it their own act. The House very properly agreed to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges made. Nothing more, and nothing less.

We are amazed at the President's assertions that nobody ever approached him, and he never approached any one, with a corrupt proposition. Not only is this contradicted by the proven and undenied occurrences since he has been President, mentioned above, but one of the most notable intrigues in our history is connected with his name. The Democratic party hunted down Mr. Clay with the false pretence that in 1825 he attempted to barter with Gen. Jackson, through Mr. Buchanan, for the Secretaryship of State; and that when Gen. Jackson refused, he made a bargain with Mr. Adams. In 1846, Colton's Life of Clay was published, under Mr. Clay's inspection and revision, in which may be found a full history of that foul conspiracy. It is there shown, mainly by documentary evidence of Mr. Buchanan and his friends, that Mr. Buchanan desired the election of Gen. Jackson; that he had an interview with him for the purpose of arranging, as he said, "to fight bargain and intrigue *with* bargain and intrigue," that he went from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Clay, to hint to the latter that Gen. Jackson would make him Secretary of State if he would vote for Gen. Jackson; that he (Mr. Buchanan) was in favor of Mr. Clay's succeeding Gen. Jackson as President. In vol. 1, page 418, of that work, may be found the following passage, printed in *italics*, and *well known to have been furnished by Mr. Clay himself, the truth of which has never been denied*, by or for Mr. Buchanan:—

"Some time in January, 1825, and not long before the election of president of the United States by the house of representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the house, and afterward many years a senator of the United States, from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the house, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the house. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding, that 'he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had.' Mr. Letcher asked, 'How could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men?' Mr. Buchanan replied, that *'he would not go out of this room for a secretary of state,' looking at Mr. Clay.* This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked, that 'he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself.'"

Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue, and corruption, during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence; but, by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

Democrats have always contended that there was bargain and corruption in that matter. If so, it is evident that Mr. Buchanan was the guilty agent.

Mr. Colton adds to the above by Mr. Clay,—

"The author has understood at several times in later years, it has been intimated to Mr. Buchanan, that it might be his (Mr. Clay's) duty to publish these facts, and that he was dissuaded from it by Mr. Buchanan."

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.—A writer in one of our exchanges relates the following incident:—

"The writer was passing once along a narrow pavement. A young man, in coarse apparel, at our approach stepped aside, with great alacrity, and into the mud edging the path. He did not bow, he waved no hand, he moved without grace, and yet the whole was evident courtesy. After passing, the thought arose, should we not acknowledge and thank for behavior so unusual in a young man in this brazen age. We went back. Offering our hand, we said: "Young man, shake hands with me!" "Certainly, sir, but why do you wish it?" "Because you are a kind-hearted fellow, and a true gentleman; you gave *all* the path to me!" "Sir, I would step into the *gutter* for an elderly man!" "God bless you, young man! May you become a believer in our Lord Jesus Christ, whose servant I profess myself, and may we meet in Heaven, if we never meet on earth!" Tears stood in the eyes of both; and when we said good by, our hands seemed to be a love-tie binding our hearts; and we were, at that moment, improved as citizens and republicans, and without becoming red, black, or of any other political color."

There is a pleasant moral in this—though we do fear that the "young man," *not* "drest in coarse apparel," who inhabits the "palace" at Raleigh, would have ridiculed the old gentleman as "superannuated," "ancient," &c.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—A friend writes us from Davidson County:—

"Our prospects in this section of the State are flattering. Guilford and Randolph and Davidson are wide awake. The old Whig spirit of 1840 is aroused and we will poll a tremendous vote for Pool.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE COMPTROLLER.—The following came to hand this morning. While it shows that there is an exceeding looseness in the mode of keeping accounts by some of the returning officers, it fails to meet the points we have made. The Comptroller has "corrected" nothing that we have said, but has merely *explained* the cause of other discrepancies in his Report. He cannot correct our figures, for they are right. But, as we said before, the differences originally noted are trifling, not affecting results, and only referred to lest they should be caviled at, not to find fault with the Comptroller.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 4, 1860.

E. J. HALE & SON, Esqs:

Dear Sirs: I have just now received the "*Observer*" of the 2d inst. containing my note of the 28th ult. to you, and your comments upon my Report; and although your remarks may cause some of your readers to think that my Report is very incorrect, yet I will not complain.

"The *county taxes* returned for Beaufort county," which you cite for an example, are *exactly* in my Report as they were sent to me by W. S. Cordon, Clerk of the County Court of Beaufort county. I have had several gentlemen to compare the Clerk's Abstract of taxables in Beaufort county with the amount stated in my Report, and they will all testify that my Report of the county taxes is an exact copy of the Clerk's Abstract of taxes returned to my Office last Summer.

I am not so very particular about counting up the taxes levied for county purposes, because I have nothing to do with them in my settlements with the Sheriffs for the State taxes, and merely publish the amount of County taxes in the several counties of the State for public information. I generally add up the county taxes as extended by the Clerk, but it seems that I did not add up the *county taxes* of Beaufort, and entered the amount *exactly* as the Clerk entered it on his Abstract, which was too large an amount.

I have to make nearly every Sheriff I settle with more or less allowances for overcharges, errors, insolvents, &c., which of course alters the original returns of the Clerks to my office. For example, the Sheriff of Beaufort, among his allowances for overcharges, errors, insolvents, &c., had one item of $153 40, on account of land and polls, without stating the number of acres of land or the valuation, or the number of polls to be allowed in his settlement with me. The Clerk entered it on the Sheriff's return of unlisted taxes, as a credit on land and polls, without stating how much land or how many polls, and I had to take part of the $153 40 from the tax on land and part from tax on polls, and this caused the discrepancy there, and it is so in many other counties.

I might have published many other things in my Report, which might do us no good as a State. I thought for me to publish 59 insolvent white polls, allowed to the Sheriff of Anson in his last settlement; 92 allowed to the Sheriff of Johnston; 163 allowed to the Sheriff of Chatham; 66 allowed to the Sheriff of Cumberland; and large numbers allowed to many other Sheriffs in the State, as well as some defaulting Sheriffs, would do our State no good at home, nor credit abroad.

In this opinion I think you will agree with me.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
C. H. BROGDEN, Compt'r.

Please publish the above note in your next paper.

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE VALUE OF NEGROES?—In a recent article we estimated the average value of the 300,000 slaves in this State—old and young, male and female—at $600. After waiting a fortnight the Wilmington Journal objects that

"This valuation is unfair. We say distinctly, that, valued in the same manner that lands are—in the same proportion to their actual value, the actual taxable valuation of the negroes of the State would not average over $400 each, making the slight difference of sixty millions or so."

This is a matter of opinion, certainly. We have seen the average value estimated at $800. The Journal says $400. We submitted a medium sum, $600; and we are still entirely satisfied that this will leave a margin of at least $100 for that well known propensity to affix moderate values upon property for taxation. It is but a few months since the papers announced the sale of 100 slaves, in families, understood to be those least desirable to the owner, for $85,000, an average of $800. The market value has certainly risen since, as shown by many actual sales. We think there is not a candid man in North Carolina who will affirm his belief that $400 would be a proper valuation for slaves, in proportion to the taxable value of lands, and to the facility with which slaves can be converted into cash, as compared with lands.

It is, however, a matter of no consequence, as respects the *principle* of equal taxation, whether the value be high or low. The real question is, should property in slaves be any longer exempt, as now, from a fair and equal share of the burdens of taxation?

The Journal goes on to argue that it is not right to tax slaves, for the reason that they are "producers." Very well: so is land a "producer." Why not exempt land likewise? or at least reduce the tax on land to a rate equal to the tax on slaves? Then where would the State get sufficient revenue?

RANDOM STATEMENTS.—The Wilmington Journal said a week or two ago, that of the $634,432 97 of State taxes collected in 1859, "fully $500,000 or more was required to be raised for the purpose of paying interest upon the State debt incurred for the construction of works of internal improvement in North Carolina."

We showed from the Report of Comptroller Brogden that the interest paid was only $118,809 62. The Journal replies,—

"The actual amount of money charged as interest in the Comptroller's Report is between four and five hundred thousand dollars, but the real annual expenses on account of Internal improvements, really in the nature of interest, swell the sum to over five hundred thousand dollars. The share upon the sale of bonds alone would far more than make up all we have before asserted in regard to that matter. We made no random assertion."

We respectfully suggest to Comptroller Brogden that here is a case that "requires some correction" from him. Has he been "shaved" to the tune of more than $81,000? Has he been paying money "really in the nature of interest," covering it up under some other head? We don't believe either of these assertions of the Journal, and expect the Comptroller to administer the necessary "correction."

For our part we think the law imposing a tax upon salaries and fees a foolish one, because, without producing any considerable revenue it does produce an immense fuss.—*Wilmington Journal.*

This is not very complimentary to the Democratic legislators, under whose rule this "foolish" law was passed. We are not sure whether it was first heard of while Judge Person was chairman of the Finance committee, or while Judge Shepherd held that responsible position. It was certainly renewed in the revenue bill of Mr. Fries, at the last session. We don't regard either of the three as addicted to doing "foolish" things, though we do think that they might show their good sense by being Whigs.

It is due to truth to add, however, that the Journal goes on to argue that this "foolish" tax is a just one. We too would think it right if it were on a level with other taxes.

That the value of negro property has been increased, much less doubled, by the construction of railroads in North Carolina, is an assertion so totally at variance with what everybody knows to be the fact that we hardly feel like losing time in noticing it.—*Wil. Journal.*

Nobody has said that railroads have doubled the value of slaves, but only that they have "*helped to double*" it. The Journal, as usual, perverts our remark. That paper is wise not to lose time in noticing our position; it cannot be controverted.

A NEW TRADE OPENED.—The freight train of 8 cars on the Western Railroad last evening brought down about 33,000 feet of Ton Timber, the first instalment of a large quantity cut and now cutting by the landholders along the line of the road from 15 to 24 miles from town. There are about 800 sticks, or 300,000 feet, already cut and ready for market. The road penetrates virgin pine forests which are otherwise inaccessible to market; and the scarcity of timber on the margins of streams will secure to this new region a good market in Wilmington.

A quantity of Lumber has also been brought down the road for buildings now going up here.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—An instance of the curious operations of trade has just been related to us on undoubted authority. About three weeks ago a number of bales of sheetings made at one of the factories in this place were shipped for New York. On yesterday all hands on the boat which carried them down the river were startled at seeing one of the identical bales arrive here from Wilmington. On examination it appeared that during those three weeks the bale had been to New York, where it was purchased by a North Carolina merchant. It is now on its way to him, in an adjoining county, *passing by the door of the factory at which it was made!*

This is a queer operation, and would be laughable if it were not one of many similar occurrences that tend to depress our own home manufactures and build up Northern commerce. That bale of goods could have been purchased here for less money than the manufacturer actually got for it in New York. In the mean time it has cost about $8, that is 10 per cent. on its value, to carry it to New York, sell it there, and bring it back here. What the purchaser paid for it in New York, of course we cannot tell; but we do know that the manufacturer could have sold it here for less than he realized in New York, and yet have made $4 to $5 of profit by the operation—saving freight, commissions, &c.

CONVICTION OF REV. DANIEL WORTH.—We have been favored with a long account of the trial of this old man for circulating incendiary publications. Doubting the propriety of such publications, we merely state that the offender, a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, aged near 70, was tried at Randolph Superior Court, last week, before Judge Bailey. He was prosecuted by Solicitor Settle and Messrs. Scott and McLean; and defended by R. Gorrell and J. T. Morehead, Esqrs. The evidence was complete, the defendant introducing no witness. After the argument, which was able on both sides, the Judge charged the Jury at 11 P. M. The jury returned a verdict of guilty at 4 A. M. of the next day. The Judge sentenced Worth to twelve months imprisonment. He declined to add whipping and the pillory, on account of the age and standing of the defendant. The trial was conducted in a fair and honorable manner by all concerned. The case goes to the Supreme Court, by appeal.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Brown's resolutions for the protection of slavery in the Territories were debated all day. Nothing of interest on that day or on Tuesday.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday and Tuesday, Polygamy among the Mormons was discussed. While the House was debating a bill to reform Mormon manners, its own manners were entirely neglected. Mr. Jenkins of Va. called Farnsworth of Illinois a liar, and F. called J. a blackguard. Probably both were right.

News from Deep River.—We have been favored with a sight of a private letter, dated Pittsboro,' March 30th, in which it is stated that the Deep River works are rapidly progressing to completion. The boats can run now from Lockville to Wilmington, and by the end of next week, the Engineer in charge [Mr. Morris] is confident they can go through to Egypt.—*Ral. Press.*

FRUIT IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A friend at Little's Mills writes us on the 31st ult:—"We have had considerable frosts for a week past which were well calculated to cut off our hopes for the fruit crop, but upon examination to-day I find that a pretty fair fruiting of peaches have escaped without injury."

Business in Fayetteville.—An old shipping and forwarding merchant informs us that more goods are coming to Fayetteville now than for seven years past. The Steamboats are loaded to their utmost capacity, and the transportation, both up and down the river, is unusually heavy. Business was never so lively at the wharves, and all departments of trade here have felt the impulse.

N. C. Presbyterian.

MARRIED,

At Greenwood, the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday evening the 31st ult., by J. an P. McLean, Esq. WILLIAM GILES, Esq., to Miss REBECCA WHITEHEAD, daughter of Ephraim Whitehead, Esq., all of this county.

In Chatham county, on the 25 ult., by J. D. Brasington, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH D. HACKNEY to Miss MIMA GARNER, all of Chatham.

In Robeson county, on the 22d ult., at the bride's father's, Mr. J. W. EDMOND, of Columbus county, to Miss MARY JANE ROBERTS.

DIED,

At the residence of her father, in Robeson county, N. C., March 21st, CATTIE Q. McLEAN, eldest daughter of D. H. and Margaret McLean, aged 21. Her disease was that of the throat and lungs. Long months she suffered under its progress, before her vital powers gave way. Such was the strength of her faith in the wisdom and goodness of God, the energy of her will, and the sweet cheerfulness of her temper, that she never gave way to despondency. In her death Centre church has sustained a serious loss. She was indeed "a follower of the Lamb." Her example in the family, and among the more youthful members of the Church, was a wise and holy one. She had all those qualities of mind and heart, that fitted her for usefulness, and had God spared her, she would have blessed the sphere in which she moved. Amiable, intelligent, humble and conscientious, *all* loved dear Cattie, and *all* mourn her death.

F. K. N.

In Marion District, S. C., HECTOR CAMERON, Esq., a native of Scotland but for 35 years a resident of Marion, aged 56. He is stated to have been the most widely useful man in the District.

On March 6th 1860, at his residence in Wilkesboro', Wilkes Co., N. C., Mr. JOSIAH LESSITER, aged about 60 years. He was born and reared in Randolph Co., N. C. He was a strictly moral man, and a very kind neighbor. He has left a very devoted wife, five brothers and a long list of warm friends behind. May God take care of his widow. Com.

COAL.

The produce of the American fields during the year 1859, has been computed at 9,000,000 of tons.

The produce of Great Britain during the same year was 68,000,000.

The entire produce of the coal fields of the world is estimated for the same time at 100,000,000.

These figures are startling enough. But when we recollect the rapidity with which they have been reached from comparatively small amounts, the vista they disclose is incomparably more so.

The British coal trade has heretofore doubled itself in about twenty-four years.

This, however, is a slow rate of advance compared with that which has been made in our own trade. We take the produce of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, as it is exhibited in the tables of Professor Rogers, as an example. In thirty-eight years, from 1820 to 1858, it advanced at the rate of 184,000 tons per annum, and from 1839 to 1849, the produce doubled itself in each five years, while it has again doubled itself in eight years.

We have seen that the American coal-trade began in 1820 with 350 tons, and had reached in 1859, 9,000,000!

And then with the increase of wealth and the consequent increase of wants, with the constantly multiplying applications and uses of coal in the arts, with the opening of new mines of the various metals, all of which must be worked by the abundant consumption of coal; with the rapid exhaustion of what remains of the forests; with the progressive exploration and civilization of non-coal-producing countries, and the growing demand for closer connection and more frequent intercourse between remote nations, it is difficult to predict or conceive the extent which the use of mineral fuel may reach in the next twenty-five years.

Gradually but rapidly coal has for the last generation been establishing itself as the universal motor of the social mechanism. It warms and lights our houses, cooks our food, spins, weaves, dyes and washes our clothes, illuminates our streets, bears our letters and ourselves swiftly over land and sea, makes our paper, prints our books and journals—in a word, what does it not do for us? What movement, in the vast and complicated machinery of modern society, is not dependent on coal? Should this motive force be now, or at any future time, withdrawn, what would be the effect on the world? Locomotion and the transmission of letters would instantly return to the rates of fifty years ago. Our ocean and river steamers would speedily be rotting at our wharves, and our rail cars stand motionless and useless on their tracks, for all the accessible forests would speedily disappear under the immense demand. New Orleans would again be a fortnight from New York; England a month from America, and California be almost lost sight of. Here and there the dim light of an oil-fed lamp would twinkle through the streets as of old, instead of the brilliant and abundant light afforded by gas. Books and newspapers would forthwith rise to a cost entirely beyond the reach of the million. Even that primary element of home comfort and in fact, of all cultivated and pleasurable existence—warmth—would be wholly unattainable by the great mass of mankind, and ere long beyond the reach of all.

As for that extensive system of enlightened and benevolent effort by which the Scriptures and all the blessings of Christian civilization are in the process of rapid diffusion among distant and barbarous nations, what would become of that, if the facilities of communication and of the rapid and cheap multiplication of books, which are wholly dependent on coal-fed steam, were withdrawn? Every interest of society and of humanity would undergo a disastrous revolution. The lack of coal would operate like a paralysis on all human energy.

That one hundred millions of tons have been taken annually out of the mines, with the certainty, judging from the past, that the amount will be doubled and trebled, and still go on to increase, as time and the world advance, is a startling fact to contemplate. Will the mines stand the immense drain? Will the coal fields out?

Science started this inquiry about the beginning of this century, and gave an unpropitious and alarming answer to it. Eminent geologers, however, gave some comfort to mankind, by gradually postponing the period of exhaustion. Mr. Bailey predicted the supply of the Durham and Northumberland coal fields would only last 200 years. Dr. McNab named 375 years. Dr. Buckland conceded 400 years. Professor Thompson extended the period to 1000 years. Mr. Hugh Taylor, more liberal than previous calculators, granted 1727 years.

There are men now living in Philadelphia who remember the panic once created there, by the announcement that the workmen had reached the bottom of the Mauch Chunk coal mine. The stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company fell twenty per cent. and gloomy presentiments filled the general mind. These apprehensions were caused by ignorance of the nature of the coal formations which, unlike other mines, occur in strata or seams, and the hope of abundant supply lies in the *extent* rather than the *thickness* of these seams. In the great Northern or Newcastle field in England, there are about 57 different seams of coal. These vary in thickness from 1 inch to 6 feet, and they form an aggregate of about 76 feet of coal. The average thickness of the great coal fields of the world varies from 10 to 60 feet. That a coal bed should be *worked through* in no long time was of course to be expected, and was no just ground of alarm.

These scientific predictions and popular fears about the exhaustion of coal, may now be examined under the light of wider explorations, more exact surveys, and better knowledge of the structure of the coal deposits.

The following is a table of the areas and solid contents of the coal fields in the principal countries of the world, as given by Professor Rogers in his admirable "Description of the Coal Fields of North America and Great Britain," annexed to the "Government Survey of the Geology of Pennsylvania."

	Square miles of coal area.	Total square miles.
United States,	196,650	204,180
British Provinces of N. America,	7,550	
Great Britain,	5,400	8,964
The rest of Europe,	3,564	

The estimated quantities of coal in the principal countries, are as follows:—

	Tons.
Belgium,	36,000,000,000
France,	59,000,000,000
British islands,	190,000,000,000
Pennsylvania;	316,400,000,000
Great Appalachian coal field, (this name is given to the bituminous coal field which extends through parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia,)	1,387,500,000,000
Indiana, Illinois and Western Ky.,	1,277,500,000,000
Missouri and Arkansas Basin,	739,000,000,000
All the productive coal fields of North America,	4,000,000,000,000

A survey of these figures will serve to tranquilize any immediate apprehensions of a short supply of coal.

It will be seen that at the present rate of consumption, 100,000,000 of tons per annum, the coal fields of Pennsylvania alone would meet the demand for 3164 years.

If the consumption were doubled, viz.: 200,000,000 of tons, the Great Appalachian field would meet the strain for 6937½ years.

If it were quadrupled, viz.: 400,000,000, the productive coal fields of North America, would suffice for the world's supply for 10,000 years to come.

To this we must add the consideration that new coal fields are brought to light as exploration becomes more extensive and exact. Dr. Nordenskion, a learned Flemish traveler, who has just returned from a visit to the Arctic regions, announces that he discovered anthracite coal as far North as Spitzbergen. One of the most remarkable features of the coal system of the globe, is its liberal distribution over the Northern hemisphere, where it is most needed. And it will probably be found in the still unexplored regions of Central and Northern Asia, that the same Divine forethought and beneficence which provided this inestimable element of human comfort and progress on such an amazing scale of munificence for the people of our own continent, have been equally mindful of those of Asia.—*N. Y. Com.*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Goods in their line, consisting of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Farming Utensils, Turpentine Tools,
SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.,

Embracing almost every article kept in a Stock of this kind, and will make it to the interest of merchants and all others purchasing to give them a call. The above Goods will be offered low for Cash, exchanged for Country Produce, or sold on short time to prompt paying customers.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1860. 6-3mi3w

Bacon and Corn.

6000 LBS. bright Western Sides and Shoulders.
2000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round.
1000 bags prime Corn.
For sale low for cash, by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
April 5, 1860. 6-1lm

Fish.

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL.
15 do. No. 1 MULLETS, in oak bbls.
25 do. HERRING. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
April 5, 1860. 6-1m

Molasses.

15 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
April 5, 1860. 6-1m

Cigars and Tobacco.

25,000 CIGARS, various brands.
50 boxes Manufactured TOBACCO.
For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
April 5, 1860. 6-1m

Page & Surles
—RECEIVED THIS WEEK,—

30 BBLS. HEAVY MESS PORK;
5 Hhds. BACON SIDES;
4000 Lbs. N. C. BACON, hog round;
800 Bushels COUNTRY CORN.
EPH. PAGE. S. R. SURLES.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1860. 6-2w

Cocoa and Chocolate,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 8. 98tf

FRESH TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON and OOLOONG TEAS, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 8. 98tf

Concentrated Ley, and White

Potash, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 8. 98tf

White Lead,

LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY and PAINTS of all kinds for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 8. 98tf

Hay! Hay!!

150 BALES EASTERN HAY, just received and for sale by E. F. MOORE.
April 2. 5-4t

Corn! Corn!!

1000 BAGS SUPERIOR BREAD CORN, just received by E. F. MOORE.
April 2. 5-4t

Bacon! Bacon!!

20 HHDS. WELL-CURED BACON, just received by E. F. MOORE.
April 2. 5-4t

Mackerel! Mackerel!!

50 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL, for sale by E. F. MOORE.
April 2. 5-4t

Whiskey, Brandy and Rum.

125 BBLS. WHITE WHISKEY;
20 Bbls. N. C. Apple Brandy;
15 " N. E. Rum;
20 " Old Rye Whiskey;
5 " Peach Brandy.
Just received by E. F. MOORE.
April 2. 5-4t

Glue! Glue!!

15 BBLS. DISTILLERS' GLUE, for sale by E. F. MOORE.
April 2. 5-4t.

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.
Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-i8m

Herring! Herring!!

100 BBLS. No. 1 CUT HERRING, just received by E. F. MOORE.
March 15. 900-i4w

Bacon! Bacon!!

25000 LBS. WELL CURED BACON, just rec'd by E. F. MOORE
March 15. 900-i4w

Corn! Corn!!

1000 BAGS CORN, for sale by E. F. MOORE.
March 15. 900-i4w

New Crop Molasses, for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
March 15. 900-i4w

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-tiY

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

The suggestion of the President that "tendency of the Government is to the aggrandizement of the Legislature" at the expense of the Executive and Judicial departments, is contradicted by the whole experience of the last fifty years. Precisely the reverse is true, and it results from the vast patronage wielded by the Executive, and the steady and increasing power acquired through its influence over the other departments. The "one man power" is now felt more tyrannically in this country than in the most absolute despotism of Europe, and it is only necessary to point to the proceedings of the last Congress to prove how overshadowing and controling it is in legislation. There was at the outset a clear and emphatic majority in the House against the President's Kansas policy, which melted away and became transformed into a majority in favor of it, by the direct agency of patronage and other appliances. The fact is morally established, and perhaps will be legally proved before one of the Committees, at the present session. The President's personal knowledge, therefore, is a positive contradiction of his assumption that Congress is encroaching upon the Constitutional rights and privileges of the Executive. After the charges which have been circulated through the country, and especially after the evidence before the Committee of Public Expenditures, in regard to the distribution of the profits of the Post Office blanks, for the purpose of supporting the President's organs in Washington and Philadelphia, it became him, and every member of his Cabinet, and every member of his party, to court the fullest investigation, and not to obstruct it by any objection whatever, or to interpose the least obstacle to the most searching scrutiny.

Richmond Whig.

A Difference.—The Cleveland Herald thus points out the difference between the course of a member of President Taylor's Cabinet and that of President Buchanan, when charged with corruption:—When the Democratic party, after the election of President Taylor, charged corruption upon that Administration, and particularly upon Mr. Ewing, then in the Cabinet, that fearless statesman and honest man, lawyer though he was, stopped not to scrutinize the form of the complaint, raised no constitutional objections, but demanded that the investigating committee, at whose head was his bitterest foe, Richardson of Illinois, should be thorough and prompt. He threw open the doors of his department, challenging scrutiny into every act. History tells us that Mr. Ewing came out of that ordeal with not even the smell of corruption upon his garments.

Miramon's Discomfiture.—The failure of Miramon's attack on Vera Cruz (perhaps his downfall) is attributed to the capture of his steamers and their munitions of war by the United States naval forces, and great praise is bestowed on them by the Juarez party for their intervention. A letter from Vera Cruz to the New Orleans Picayune says of the discomfiture of Miramon:

"When reflecting on this grand result, too much credit cannot be given to the independent action of our gallant naval officers on this station. The use of their wise discretion, in the absence of orders from our government, or its dilatory action, has been the means of saving the Liberal cause in Mexico."

Hon. Jefferson Davis.—A severe inflammation in his eyes has rendered a surgical operation on one of them necessary. This operation was successfully performed by Dr. Stone, on Saturday last, and we are happy to State that Mr. Davis has so far recovered from its effects that he hopes to be able to resume his seat in the Senate in two or three days.

Another Version of the Clingman and Clay Difficulty.—In the Senate caucus, when the Territorial resolutions, reported by Mr. Green, were under discussion, Mr. Clay observed, in the course of debate, that no Southern Senator would vote against them who either did not disbelieve in the principles of them, or who was not afraid to express his conviction.

Mr. Clingman retorted harshly to Mr. Clay, "That is a lie." To which the latter responded with a blow. Thereupon Mr. Clingman knocked him down. Senators Toombs and Davis seized Mr. Clingman, and while holding him Mr. Clay gave him a black eye. These are the facts of the case.—*Cor. of the Ledger.*

No Re-union.—The N. C. *Advocate* denies the assertion made in some of the papers that the Methodists North and South are agitating the question of a re-union of the church. The *Advocate* says that no proposition of the kind has been made and repudiates the idea that the Southern Methodists desire to be under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of an abolition society. The Northern church will not strike out from the Discipline all which relates to slavery; and the Southern church cannot consent to a re-union upon any other terms.

Another Wealthy Planter.—"A short while ago, says the N. O. Delta, we remarked upon the large purchases of sugar estates, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars, made by our fellow-citizen, Mr. Burnside, and paid for out of the profits of a mercantile career in this city of twenty-three years. An even more successful instance of the rapid accumulation of well-directed enterprise, is embodied in the item published in the Delta, a few days ago, of the sale of the magnificent cotton estate of D. D. Withers, Esq.

"This property, lying on the Mississippi river, in Adams county, Mississippi, with the improvements and 515 slaves, was sold to J. K. Elgee, Esq., for the handsome sum of one million twelve hundred dollars. These gentlemen are both residents of New Orleans, both the architects of their own fortunes, and both gentlemen of rare intelligence and energy. Mr. Withers is quite a young man—not yet forty—and has accumulated this large property, by judicious enterprise and sagacity, in the period of twelve or fifteen years."

Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.—A man representing himself as Judge J. B. Underwood, has been collecting money for a year or more past, pretending he was collecting for the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association." He has no authority for so doing. He is known to have collected in Missouri and Illinois two or three thousand dollars, and refuses to pay it to the Association or account for it. He has been heard of in New Jersey, Texas, and but a few days since in the southern part of Indiana. He is a *swindler*. We trust the friends of the Association will have him arrested, or, if that cannot be done, caution the public against him.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

When Vice President Breckinridge visited Kentucky last December, for the purpose of making his speech before the Legislature, he met Gen. Leslie Combs, the old Clay leader of the Whig Party of that State, and addressed him as follows: 'Gen. Combs, you have performed longer service, and more valuable service, to your party, with less reward, than any living man.' To which Gen. Combs promptly replied: 'Major Breckinridge, you have performed shorter service, and less service, for your party, with greater reward, than any living man." Whereupon, they 'liquored.'

An Affectionate Building.—In the advertisement of a new hotel, it is said, "it embraces about sixty rooms."

HELPER AND AD VALOREM.

Some of the Democrats have been chuckling a good deal at an article that has lately been published, that H. R. Helper was the originator of the Ad Valorem question, and whose object was to drive the slave property from the State. It turns out, however, that the subject was mooted by a Democrat on the 2d of February 1859, in the State Legislature, and which the Raleigh Standard commended in the following remarks:

"We publish below the resolutions on this subject first offered by their author, Mr. Bledsoe, in the Senate, and afterwards by Mr. Faribault, in the Commons. They were voted down in both Houses, the Legislature not being yet prepared to adopt the system; but the members from Wake, we are gratified to state, voted together in favor of the resolutions.

"There can be no doubt of the practicability and justice of the *ad valorem* system. Nor can the Democracy of any one who advocates the system be impeached, *for it was first suggested by Gov. Reid in his annual message in* 1852, *than whom there is* no sounder Democrat in the United States of America.

"We do not propose now to discuss the question, our only purpose being at present to re-assert our support of the doctrine, *which we at once subscribed to in* 1852 when it was promulgated by Gov. Reid. Mr. Bledsoe, with his accustomed boldness, has espoused this doctrine, and was the first to give it practical shape before the Assembly. Of its final triumph we entertain no doubt."

It seems, that although Gov. Reid suggested the system in 1852, than whom there is no sounder Democrat in the United States of America, so said the Standard, yet because it is adopted by the opposition as a part of their Platform it is argued that this is not the time for agitating the question. The Standard also has now come out against the principle. What will the people say? Is this not as favorable a time as any? We think it is. The only reason, we think, that Democrats are now opposed to *ad valorem*, is, that having obtained the control of the State by the agitation of the Free Suffrage Question, they fear that they will now lose it if the people adopt *ad valorem*. We hope the people will examine the question fully and fairly, and then they can be satisfied of the justice of the principle, and they will then vote right, no matter what party is affected by the change.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Hundreds of citizens in this State own thousands and tens of thousands of dollars worth of slave property upon which they pay no tax at all, and this very property is the best they own. It will command more money and that cash in hand, than any other property, and yet it pays no tax. We know more than one gentleman in this county who own over thirty thousand dollars each, of this species of property on which they pay no tax at all. (Be it said to the praise of these gentlemen, they are all just enough and honest enough to wish to see this odious feature of our Constitution abolished.)—*Asheville Advocate.*

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

The above Land, if not previously sold, will be offered at AUCTION, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 8th day of May, 1860. If desired, it will be divided into Two Tracts, each containing the advantages of River, Swamp and Sand-hill. From the report of an Engineer, who was employed to find the difference of level of the Swamp, it is established that drainage may be effected at moderate expense. For additional information apply to Mr. Saml. W. Tillinghast, or to the subscriber.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
April 4, 1860. 6-ts

AT

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
At No. 14 and 16 HAY STREET,

TRIMMINGS, Lace Points, Shawls, black and colored Silks, Challies, plain and figured Bareges, Poplins, Barege Anglais, Esmeraldo Suiss, De Beiges, Ducals, Poil de Chevre, Organdies, Organdy Robes, plain and colored Lawns, Lawn Robes, plain and colored Brilliantes, Chambray, Ginghams, Gingham Lawns, Gingham Organdies, Tarlatans, French, English and American Prints, French Dimities, Bird-eye Diapers, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lisle Thread, Kid and Silk Gauntlets, Misses' Lisle Thread and Silk Gauntlets, Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, Filet Mitts, Ladies' Vests, trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Flats, Bloomers;

combined with an elegant stock of

CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises,

and a great many other things worthy the attention of the public.

GEO. BRANDT,
No. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1860. 4-itf

Leather! Leather!

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
French, German and American Calf Skins,
French, German and American Calf Skins,
French, German and American Calf Skins,
Morocco, Kid and Patent Leather.
Morocco, Kid and Patent Leather.
Morocco, Kid and Patent Leather.
Bindings, Linings, Lastings, &c.
Bindings, Linings, Lastings, &c.
Bindings, Linings, Lastings, &c.

We invite Country Merchants and Manufacturers to examine our stock of Leather and Shoe Findings, Trimmings, &c., which we offer at wholesale or retail for Cash, or good paper, at the lowest prices. All orders executed faithfully.

MAYNARD, ELY & ROSE,
No. 46 South Calvert St., Balto. Md.
April 3. 6-2mpd.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-i6m

CROCKERY, CHINA
and GLASS WARE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST has now in Store, a full supply of
GOODS IN HIS LINE,
Which he offers to the trade on favorable terms.
March 12. 99-i2m

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

North Carolina Manufactures.—The Wadesborough Argus says:—

"We have here a manufacturing establishment, complete in all its parts, which produces from the raw hide, the boot, the shoe, the slipper, the pump, the brogan, from the finest to the strongest and most enduring wear for plantation service. Having recently visited this manufactory, we speak by the book. Col. James C. Caraway, the owner of the place, employs from eight to twelve hands in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He has on hand, at this time, some four or five thousand pairs brogans, of all sizes, and a large assortment of other stock, embracing ladies' and gentlemen's wear. We noticed several pairs of boots, which, for beauty and strength equalled any that we have seen anywhere. He also manufactures Harness, Belting, Bridles, Collars, Saddles."

The Salisbury Watchman says: "Messrs. Raeder & Frercks, successors to Boyden & Son, are doing some heavy pump and machine work for the mines. We spent half an hour in their establishment, last week, with much satisfaction, looking at their operations in the different departments. We shall not undertake to describe any thing; but would advise those who want plows, threshers, horse-powers, threshers and seaprators, sugar mills, castings, forgings, or any thing else in the machinery line, no matter what, to give them a trial first. Their workmen are artisans of skill, and we find them all taking pride in the business of the Factory. They are constantly receiving orders from far and near."

Copper Mines.—The agent at Jamestown Station on the N. C. Railroad writes to the Greensborough Patriot: There are two mines about 2½ miles distant from this Station; the Gardner on the East, and the Guilford on the South. There has been shipped from this Station for Baltimore, from each of these Mines, during the last three months:—from the Guilford Mine 477 bbls. 401,440 lbs; and from the Gardner Mines, 1021 bbls. 930,770 lbs; taken from both these Mines in the last three months, say near 666⅔ tons, worth in Baltimore, net over freights, something over $100 per ton, amounting to between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. And by a very late conversation with the Superintendents of these Mines, I learn that the ore is more abundant, and the mines more prosperous at this time than at any former period.

The Rail Road.—We believe our citizens have never been more interested upon the subject of the Rail Road from this place to Tarboro', and from thence to the Coal Fields in Rockingham county, than they are at this time. Never have they felt more its importance, and never have they had higher hopes of success. The subscription of our citizens to the Road has been steadily advancing, and as the conviction of its neccessity increases, many will come forward who have stood aloof, and others who have subscribed will double or quadruple their subscriptions.

Washington Dispatch.

The Western Extension.—We are gratified to learn that this Road is progressing westwardly with rapidity. The cars now make the depot eleven miles west of Newton, and will reach within ten miles of Morganton by mid-summer, in time for the low-landers to spend part of the season among the Mountains of North Carolina. Contractors have gone to work beyond Morganton and are pecking away in the side of the Blue Ridge.

Iredell Express.

Randolph Superior Court Clerk.—Mr. Shubal G. Worth was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph, in place of Addison J. Hale, Esq., resigned. The appointment was made by Judge Bailey, to last until the next regular election.

Greensborough Patriot.

Paul C. Cameron, Esq.—The Standard publishes a letter from Paul C. Cameron, Esq., of Orange, addressed to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, declining to serve as Elector in the Wake District, for the reason that he will be necessarily absent from the State during the Summer and Fall.

Medical Graduates.—At the "New Orleans School of Medicine," the following from North Carolina: William D. Somers, John C. Patterson.

National Democratic Convention.—The Democratic National Committee held a meeting on Thursday, and unanimously resolved not to change the nominating convention from Charleston.

Death of James K. Paulding.—The Hon. James K. Paulding, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, died on Wednesday at Tarrytown.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 2d instant, after a session of four months. A majority of the members signed a request to the Governor to call an extra session next winter.

The Canvass in Connecticut.—In one of the towns of Connecticut, on the line of the New Haven Railroad, the Republicans took charge of a town pauper from Friday, paying his board, expenses, &c. They felt so sure of his vote that they gave themselves no further trouble about the vote till Monday, when the voter came up missing. Upon inquiring into the absence, they found the pauper in bed; some of the *Democrats had stolen his pantaloons, and the vote was lost!* On both sides there were many such tricks practised.—*N. Y. Express.*

Another North Carolinian Swindled in Virginia.—A Mr. Nelson, of Guilford county, N. C., was basely swindled out of $80 yesterday, by means of the confidence game, which has been so frequently practiced upon the unsuspecting in other and larger cities. Mr. Nelson says he is a poor man; that the $80 was all the money he possessed, and wept bitterly when he discovered how basely he had been deceived. He describes the thief who borrowed the money as a medium-sized man, with florid complexion and a red beard. There are so many medium-sized men, with florid complexions and red beards, that I am afraid the swindler will never be detected.

Richmond Cor. Pet. Express, 7th instant.

Graham & Fuller.—The Columbus, Geo., Enquirer says:

"We have not seen any ticket yet proposed which suits us as well as this, and we believe that it could rally a powerful conservative support from all sections, if nominated by the National Union Convention. Both are sound and enlightened statesmen, irreproachable men and patriots in whom all parts of the Union could confide."

Statue Inauguration.—The Clay Statue is to be inaugurated at Richmond next Thursday, Mr. Clay's birth-day.

Large Exports.—The exports of cotton from Mobile to England during the last week were 10,000 bales. From New Orleans to England 43,000 bales, and to Havre 11,000 bales.

You can easily keep yourself throughout the winter from freezing, by getting continually into hot water with your neighbors.

"Among all my boys," said an old man, "I never had but one boy who took after me, and that was my son Aaron, who took after me with a club.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Meeting of the Whigs of Robeson Co. will be held at the Court House in Lumberton on Saturday the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig District Convention, to be held at Wilmington the 24th inst. It is hoped there will be a full attendance on the 14th, as well as on the 24th by good Whigs from all quarters. A WHIG.

WHIG MEETING IN CHATHAM.

We see in the last Greensborough Patriot proceedings of a Whig meeting in Chatham on the 21st of last month, D. F. McIver Esq. presiding.

A District Convention was called at Greensborough on the 24th inst., to appoint a delegate to the Baltimore Convention and nominate an Elector for the District. And a County Convention to meet at Pittsborough on Tuesday of May Court to nominate county candidates.

The following delegates were appointed at Greensborough:—

J A Womack, I N Clegg, O Lindley, Gaston Alley, W B Carter, Thos Dixon, L S Brower, C Vestal, Terry, John T Brooks, Esq., L W Gorrell, Dr [illegible] A Brooks, Tyrrell Fox, S B Perry, O Clark, Peter [illegible] John Manning, R N Green, James H Hayden and McMath.

And the following Executive Committee were pointed for the better organization of the party.

Haywood District.—I N Clegg, Maj. Rich'n Fann and Jas S Lassiter.

Buckhorn District.—R S Marks, A M Yarboro and B M Jones.

Pittsboro' District.—John Manning, W S Guy and John A Womack.

Baldwin's District.—J J Baldwin, W Norwood, Jno T Farrington.

Hadley's District.—O Lindley, R S Webster, and Henderson.

Albright's District.—D H Albright, Thos Dixon, P Eulis.

Silk Hope District.—Geo Kirkman, James Horn and S B Perry.

Council's District.—Geo Wynn, A Moring and Kelly.

New Hope District.—Dempsey Johnson, J Bell, Dr Council.

Grove District.—Allen Oldham, A J Rigsbee and Bynum.

Burk's District.—H W Peoples, O A Tysor and Q Headen.

Egypt District.—Jordan Tysor, C Vestal, and Reed Harris.

McPherson's District.—W B Carter, G Albright, W S Edwards.

Mathews District.—L W Gorrell, Thos A Brooks, J T Brooks, Esq.

Rock Spring District.—C Shields, W D Tyson, W H Tyson.

Tully's District.—Wm Myrick, Jos Tyson, and Alex Bright.

Whig Convention in Alamance.—There will be a Convention of the Whig party held in the town of Graham, on Saturday the 28th of April for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the counties of Randolph and Alamance in the Senate of the next Legislature.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

Whig Meeting in Cabarrus.—A meeting of Whigs will be held at Concord on the 17th inst. at which V. C. Barringer, by special invitation will address the people in behalf of equal taxation.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Neuralgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth
1,000,000 *Dollars Per Annum*
To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Soreness or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
April 7, 1860. 7-y4t

Parmenter & Campbell's Sewing Machines.
Patented by E. BOOTH, August 1859.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing, will on application at the Shemwell House, be shown this, the *most perfect Sewing Machine ever invented.*
D. T. NEWBY, Agt
Fayetteville, March 31. 5-i1m

To the Ladies!

HAVING just returned from the North, where I have had the advantage of making my selection from the very latest Spring and Summer Importation, I have now a larger, handsomer and cheaper STOCK OF GOODS than I ever had the pleasure of exhibiting before. I receive new Goods by nearly every Steamer.

PER STEAMER FLORA—I have received 3 cases of White Embroidered Goods, consisting of Swiss and Cambric Edging; Swiss and Cambric Insertings; Jaconet, Swiss and Dimity Bands; Jaconet and Swiss Flouncing; Infants' Embroidered Waists and Robes; Embroidered and Hempsted Stitched Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Misses; Mourning Collars and Sets; Embroidered Jaconets; Swiss and Valencia Sets and Collars; Embroidered and Embossed Curtains; Tidies; Shetland, Grenadine, Valencia Lace; Dotted, Pusher, fancy Lace, Tissue and Ribbord Veils.

ILLUSION BERTHES AND CAPES, something very beautiful.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet; Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsook; India Mull, India Book, Swiss Mull Muslins; Bishop and Victoria Lawns; Brilliantees, French and Cambric Dimity; India Twills; Cotton Linen Sheeting and Pillow Casing; white and black Silk Illusion; French Mantles; Valencia Thread; Bobbins; German, Scotch and Brussels Lace; Edging, Inserting and Reviering; Ladies' and Misses Linen and Barege Dusters; Silk Mantillas; White Crape Shawls; Misses' Pique Talmas, &c. &c.

☞ **Ladies will please call at once,** and secure GOOD BARGAINS.

GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 14 and 16 Hay st.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 2, 1860. 5itf

State of North Carolina.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity.

Emeline A. Robinson vs. Arthur A. Robinson, and John Robinson.
Bill of Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur A. Robinson, one of the defendants in the above Bill of complaint is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the Bill heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said County, at office the last Monday in February, 1860.
7*6w] E. J. GAINES, Clerk.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.
JAMES BANKS.
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1860.

TAXES.—The reluctance which many people manifest to pay their taxes proceeds, we suppose, more from a want of reflection than of integrity or patriotism. A little thought would impress all such with the conviction, that the support of government is one of their highest duties, and that their quota for that purpose should be paid with as much cheerfulness, and even thankfulness, as they pay for the absolute necessaries of life, the education of their children, or the support of the Gospel. The government which is the handmaid of civilization, which protects life and secures rights in property, is surely entitled to all that it may need of us in return for its varied blessings conferred upon us.

Our State government has become more costly during the present generation; but it has also become more beneficent. Only within the last thirty years has it done any thing effectual to develop the resources of the State, to stimulate its production, or to rescue its character from the reproaches so generally levelled at it. The seven millions of dollars devoted to railroads, and the two millions to education, have worked a marvelous change in its condition and character. They have added many millions to the intrinsic value of the property of the people; they have in a great measure stayed emigration; they have diffused the blessings of education; and they have elevated the character of the State in the eyes of our own people and of those of other States. Shall we grudge to pay for such blessings? To each one of us how small the annual share of the burden! And after all, where the people of one State are taxed less than we, those of ten States are taxed more.

Those who are old enough to remember the throngs of travellers who, thirty years ago, were seen daily wending their way South and West, can well appreciate the effects of such improvements in keeping our citizens at home. Then they went into uncivilized regions, where it was not easy to obtain the common comforts of life, and travelled long weeks in wagons and carts in search of the new country. They fled from a land which promised no *progress*. If North Carolina had remained in that condition, had withheld her aids to improvement, what a vast exodus would have followed when the new facilities for getting away presented themselves on all hands, and when those facilities had so peopled the new and rich and cheap lands as to assure the emigrant that he was not going among wild beasts or still wilder men. It is scarcely to be doubted, that if North Carolina had refused to go in debt her population would have been reduced, instead of showing as it does a healthy and regular increase. And under a decreased and decreasing population, what would have been the present value of real estate?

Some of our readers may be surprised to learn, that the real estate of North Carolina, now assessed at more than ninety-eight millions of dollars, (and low at that,) was given in for taxation in 1833 at less than forty-six millions of dollars! We do not contend that all of the increase of fifty-two millions of dollars can be credited to the railroads built since 1833; but we are perfectly satisfied that more than half of it—and that is more than double all that those roads have cost the State and individuals—may be fairly set down as the direct or indirect result of those works.

The census shows the following results: In 1790, population 393,751. In 1800, 478,103, an increase of 21¼ per cent. In 1810, 555,500, increase 16 per cent. In 1820, 638,829, increase 15 per cent. In 1830, 737,987, increase 14½ per cent. In 1840, 753,419, increase 2 1-10 per cent. In 1850, 869,039, increase 15¼ per cent. The period between 1830 and 1840, immediately preceding the railroad era, shows an increase of only a little more than two per cent. We have no doubt that the census now soon to be taken will show a large per centage of increase, notwithstanding the facilities for travel and the inducements held out elsewhere.

The sum of all this is, let us rejoice in the prosperity and improvement, physical and intellectual, of our State, and thankfully pay our shares of the cost of the blessings which surround us. We have a right to require that each man's share shall be proportioned to his means—in other words that we shall have a fair system of *Equal Taxation*.

MR. BUCHANAN AND HENRY CLAY.—Circumstances have induced us within a few days past again to look through those chapters of Colton's Life of Clay which relate to the "Great Conspiracy" against that patriot and statesman. It is known that Mr. Colton had free access to Mr. Clay's private and public correspondence in the preparation of that work, and that it underwent his revision. We have been struck again, as often heretofore, with the intimations in different parts of the work, and in various forms of expression, of the possession of evidence, by Mr. Clay, that will, whenever disclosed, saddle Mr. Buchanan with the infamy of the attempted "bargain and corruption," and relieve the memory of Mr. Clay from any shade of suspicion that party malignity may yet attempt to throw upon his part in the Presidential election of 1825. On no other supposition can it be accounted for, that Mr. Buchanan has never gainsayed the emphatic statement quoted in our last, and other similar passages in that work. And we now venture to predict, that the time will come, perhaps after Mr. Buchanan shall have passed from the stage of action, as Mr. Clay and his Biographer already have, when the truth of history will be vindicated by the production of that evidence. It is apparent that Mr. Buchanan knows of the existence of something of the sort. Why Mr. Clay was content himself to suffer, and to shield Mr. Buchanan, is a mystery. That Mr. Buchanan should allow him to suffer, and profit by his forbearance, will scarcely surprise any one who justly estimates the selfishness of the character of Mr. Buchanan.

The chapters in Colton's book are deeply interesting.

EQUAL TAXATION.—We are not apt to quote Democratic authority for any position which we desire to maintain; but there are cases in which it forms a legitimate argument against Democracy itself. Such are some of the views presented by Mr. Bledsoe, Senator from Wake county in the last Legislature, in a speech which we never read until a few days ago. Advocating an amendment of the constitution to allow of the taxation of slaves equally with other property, Mr. B. said,—

"Mr. Speaker, if the right of property in slaves is recognized by the ablest statesmen and jurists in the Union, by the Democratic party North and South, by the laws of Congress, by the Supreme Court of the United States, by the constitution of the United States, and by the constitutions of all the Southern States, and confirmed by the opposition of black Republicans, how, I ask, can any sane man suppose for a moment that the institution of slavery can be injured by taxing slaves as property in North Carolina? But if the institution of slavery should suffer in North Carolina, who, I ask, will be responsible for it, those who propose to place it on an equal footing and identify it with the other property of the State, or those who "attempt to exempt slaves from the same rules that apply to every other kind of property," and thereby "abandon the strongest ground of defence against the assaults of the black Republicans and Abolitionists?"

Again: "If the institution ever suffers in this State, those alone will be responsible for the injury it sustains, who insist upon making a distinction between slaves and other property—the inevitable result of which will be, the alienation of non-slaveholders from it, and the engendering of prejudice in their minds against it. But, Mr. Speaker, if slave-owners would consult their real interest, or yield to the impulses of a generous patriotism rather than the suggestions of a blind avarice, and step forward and voluntarily surrender a discrimination, the benefits of which they have enjoyed at the expense of their less favored neighbors since 1835, the institution of slavery would be stronger in North Carolina than it has ever been since the organization of the government. Slave-owners, therefore, should be the most zealous advocates of the passage of this bill; for as soon as the restriction is removed from the constitution, and slave-property is reduced to an equality with all the other property of the State, every man who owns property of any kind and claims the right to hold it and the protection of the government over it, becomes interested in slaves as property, and is bound by self interest, as well as the law of the land, to protect slaves as property, under any emergency which may arise. If then, the institution of slavery will be strengthened by making slave-property contribute to the support of the government, in proportion to its value as property, and by interesting in that way every non-slaveholder in its protection; and if on the other hand, it will be weakened by their owners claiming protection over slaves as *property* and insisting on taxing them only as *persons*, thereby making a distinction between slaves and other property, and thus alienating from and prejudicing against it the entire non-slaveholding population, who I ask, Mr. Speaker, will prove to be the best friends to the institutions of the South, those who advocate or those who oppose the passage of the bill under discussion? I charge no North Carolinian with being an Abolitionist or Black Republican, but certainly those who insist that slaves shall be taxed as persons only, and not as property, have practically admitted the truth of the Abolition and Black Republican doctrine, that slaves are persons and not property, and thereby "abandoned their strongest ground of defence against the assaults of the Abolitionists and Black Republicans."

This is all true, and it shows beyond dispute, and by high Democratic authority, that the Democratic party of North Carolina will be responsible for any injury to the institution of slavery, in consequence of their abandonment of its strongest ground of defence. Ours is the only State in which the slave is taxed per capita only as much as the white man is taxed. Are we, of all the slave States, right in this matter? Are all the others wrong? We need a large and larger revenue, and must have it. Shall the increase be levied on all kinds of property except slaves? Is it right that slaveholders should enjoy an exemption to any extent from burdens imposed on holders of other property? On the contrary, it is even the *interest* of slaveholders to come forward and assume their proper share of those burdens. We may add, as it is only proper to do, that the most earnest advocates of the proposed change in the Constitution among the Whigs assembled in Convention at Raleigh in February last were large slaveholders, representing some of the largest slaveholding counties in North Carolina.

EQUAL TAXATION IN VIRGINIA.—It is a noteworthy fact that the identical question now agitating this State is mooted in Virginia. There, however, the Democratic party has had more sense, apparently, than to array itself against equal taxation. The only speech we have seen about it is one by Mr. John Lyons, a distinguished lawyer of Petersburg, *a Democrat*, who said that

"He, with a few others in this Court House, entered their protest against the new Constitution which declares that taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the commonwealth, and that all property shall be taxed according to its value,—that every slave 12 years old and upwards, shall be taxed the same as $300 worth of land, and that slaves under 12 years shall be exempt from taxes altogether. That the auditor's report shows that there are 511,000 slaves in Virginia, which at an average valuation of $500 per head, would make a capital of $255,000,000, which ought in justice to bear its due proportion of the burdens of the commonwealth, and yet under the Constitution a vast amount of it pays actually nothing, and the residue, only one fourth of what it ought, if taxed according to its value. He did not believe that slavery needed any such protection, and to claim that it did, was to confess the weakness of the institution—that he was a slaveholder, and would be as long as he found it profitable, but when his slaves could not make enough to pay taxes, he would sell them to some one who could make them profitable. He said that he had conversed with a mechanic to-day who told him that the house in which his family lived was worth $6000, and if assessed at that, he pays upon it as much tax as a farmer, who owned twenty negro men, worth $1500 per head, or $30,000. The poor laborer, who out of his wages, purchased a shanty in the suburbs, worth only $300, to shelter his wife and children from the storm, pays as much tax as the capitalist does upon his slave mechanic worth $2000, and capable of earning his master $2 per day—while the owner of 20 little negroes, 11 years old, worth in the market 15,000 or $20,000, pays nothing. Such inequalities are outrageously unjust and unnecessary, because negro raising needs no such constitutional tariff for its protection. He was in favor of applying to this subject the Democratic doctrine of free trade. He said that the exemption of so large a mass of property necessarily throws the burden of taxation upon somebody else."

The Virginia constitution, like our own, was suited to the time when it was adopted, when taxes were light and slaves cheap. Times have changed, and taxes are now heavy and slaves high.

ANSON ALL RIGHT.—A postscript to a business letter from Anson says, "Hurrah for Pool! Anson all right—ad valorem advancing—Democracy retreating."

ANOTHER INCENDIARY TRIAL.—At the same time that Worth was convicted in Randolph county, a man named Harrold Wyllys was convicted at Greenville, S. C., of circulating the Impending Crisis, and Uncle Tom's Cabin. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

A bonfire was made of his stock in trade, by an intelligent negro Bob, in presence of a large crowd. Bob said, that "as freely as he applied the lighted match to the pile of combustibles before him, so freely would he have applied it to any of the enemies of the South; for, said he, the man who is an enemy to the South is an enemy to my master, and an enemy to my master is an enemy to me."

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.—We have seen no account of the first meeting between Messrs. Pool and Ellis, at Gatesville, except a very funny one in the Raleigh Standard, according to which Pool was "no whar" in the discussion. Yet the writer says "he is a man of ability and vast ingenuity," of "commanding talents," &c. He cannot be all this and at the same time the simpleton that the writer makes him out to be.

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—For this District, at Wilmington on the 24th inst. For the Greensborough District, at Greensborough on the 24th inst. For the Salem District, at Winston to-morrow. For the Newbern District, at Newbern on the 25th inst.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The *ultra* Black Republicans have been beaten in Rhode Island on the State ticket and for the Legislature. The State ticket chosen is as follows:

For Governor—WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Providence.
For Lt. Governor—J. RUSSELL BULLOCK, of Bristol.
For Sec. State—JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence.
For Att'y Gen'l—WALTER S. BURGESS, of Cranston.
For Gen. Trea.—SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport.

Of these, one (Mr. Burgess) is a Democrat; one (Mr. Bartlett) the present Black Republican incumbent of the office to which he is re-elected; two (Messrs. Sprague, the Governor elect, and Parker) are Americans or Whigs. Of Mr. Bullock, we know nothing. The successful ticket was run under three headings—"American-Republican;" "Conservative-Union;" "Democratic-Nomination." It was nominated in this way: The American-Republican coalition have carried the State for some years. This year the Republicans thought themselves strong enough to win *as* Republicans. Thereupon the Americans, Whigs, and some of the Republicans seceded from the Convention, and put up the successful ticket, to which the Democrats (having no chance to do anything for themselves) acceded, nominating and voting for the same ticket.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Republican majority for Governor is reduced about 1000 votes as compared with the last election. The Republican majority in the Legislature is about four times as large as in the last.

Hon. Wm. Sprague, the governor elect, [of Rhode Island,] was the nominee of the democrats, and was supported by the conservative opposition on the express ground that Padelford was a John Brownite.

So says the Washington Constitution, which has an ingenious way of so telling a truth as to make it convey a falsehood. The whole truth is, that Sprague was *first* nominated by the Whigs and Americans, in opposition to the aforesaid John Brownite; and that *afterwards* the Democrats, knowing that they stood no chance by themselves, also nominated and voted for him.

The Constitution doubtless perceived that to tell the truth about the matter would disprove the Democratic pretence that the Whig party at the North is abolitionized; and that it would furnish a strong argument in favor of a third or Union party.

MORE RANDOM STATEMENTS.—What a wonderful facility the Democratic papers have for manufacturing facts to suit an emergency. We have occasionally shown up some of these; and here is another, from the Winston Sentinel. Referring to the complaint of the Whig platform that even Trustees of the University are elected from the Democratic party only, that paper says,—

"It is a significant fact, and true as it is significant, that the Legislature of North Carolina has been under the control of the Whig party, almost exclusively from the time of its foundation to within a few years passed and the Trustees of the University, scarcely without an exception, have been chosen from among the partisans of that organization, and no one has ever before raised the howl of complaint."

The Legislature of North Carolina was "founded" in 1776. The Whig party was organized about 1833. So much for the Sentinel's "*true fact*" No. 1.

As to No. 2, let us take the list of Trustees elected from 1833, when the Whig party was organized, to 1851, when it went out of power. They are 48 in number, and we find the following Democrats among them: Messrs. Daniel, Clarke, Holmes, Eaton, Hoke, Wilson, Jones, Williams, Bragg, Dick, Ruffin, Graves, Cameron, Courts, Leak, Dobbin, Avery. There are a few whose politics we do not know.

No, no, Mr. Sentinel. The Democratic party is entitled to the bad distinction of having made Trusteeship of the University a political post—of the University founded by the State and sustained by men of all parties.

So also of Judges, Justices of the Peace, every office in short of honor or profit. Between 1833 and 1851 such Democrats as R. M. Saunders, J. M. Dick, J. L. Bailey, and *John W. Ellis*, were elected Judges. Since the Democrats have attained power, where is the Whig who has been appointed Judge? Not one. For the first time in the history of the State, we believe, the Superior Court Bench is occupied by Judges all of one party.

A PROFITABLE RAILROAD.—The North Eastern railroad, from Charleston to Florence, earned $277,113 during the past twelve months, at a cost of $154,850; leaving a profit of $122,263, equal to 6½ per cent. on the cost of the road, $1,931,051.

The receipts were, from passengers $89,428, freights $149,782, mails &c. $37,903. Among the articles of freight were 58,401 bales of cotton and 59,100 bbls. Naval Stores.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales of North Carolina 6s in New York at 96. Virginia 93. Missouri 82½. Tennessee 90½.

Cotton and Tobacco.—Tobacco is invading us from the North and cotton from the South, or rather our people are returning to the culture of these staples. It is estimated that there will probably be one hundred thousand bales of cotton grown this year in North Carolina. We think this estimate is rather below than above the mark. There will probably be more. Cotton culture has developed more rapidly in the East than in the West during the last few years. Edgecombe has gone ahead of Anson. Wayne, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, and other eastern counties, are rapidly following, and will probably surpass Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Richmond, and the Yadkin and Catawba country generally.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We have our doubts about Edgecombe having gone ahead of Anson. The next census will show.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Homestead Bill was discussed all day.

On Thursday, Mr. Mason stated that the Japanese Embassy would arrive in a few weeks, and it was necessary to make suitable preparation for their reception and entertainment. Whereupon, the Senate passed the joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purpose. The Homestead Bill was discussed all day—one set of Southern Democrats supporting it and another set denouncing it as an abolition measure. Private Bills occupied Friday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill to prohibit and punish polygamy in Utah was discussed during the whole session.

On Thursday, Utah Polygamy was again discussed, and the bill to prohibit and punish it was passed, 149 to 60. Messrs. Gilmer, Smith and Vance voted for the bill; Messrs. Branch, Ruffin and Winslow against it; Messrs. Craige and Leach did not vote. Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois then discussed slavery and expressed his desire to prostrate it, as the House had just prostrated its "twin relic of barbarism." Warming with his subject, he passed from his seat to the area in front of the Clerk's desk, in full view of all the members, and spoke in a loud tone, with emphasis and earnest gesticulations and incendiary and insulting language. Several gentlemen called him to order. Mr. Pryor said the gentleman from Illinois had no right to shake his fist at a gentleman on his side. It was bad enough to stand in his own place there and talk his treason and insolence. Mr. Barksdale.—Let him keep on his own side of the House. The confusion soon became general, and members began to press into the area. Mr. Barksdale was seen shaking his cane, and amid the confusion was heard to say "Rascal," as applied to Mr. Lovejoy. Mr. Adrain, as if to quiet the tumult, said the gentleman could speak from his seat. The Chairman, Mr. Washburne of Maine, in vain rapped to restore order. Mr. Adrain (in a conciliatory tone) supposed nobody wanted to intimidate the gentleman. Mr. Pryor.—No one wants to intimidate him. Mr. Lovejoy.—Nobody can intimidate me. Many Republicans now crowded around Mr. Lovejoy, who exclaimed to them 'Oh, I'm safe enough.' A general fight at one time seemed imminent, and the wildest excitement everywhere prevailed. The Speaker was called in to resume his seat, and

Finally comparative quiet was restored, and Mr. Lovejoy resumed. Becoming very violent again and speaking of the Constitution, Mr. Bonham said you violate it. Mr. Ashmore—And perjure yourself. Mr. Singleton—And are a negro-thief into the bargain. Mr. Barksdale—I hold no parley with a perjured negro. Mr. Martin (Va.)—If you will come into Virginia, we will hang you higher than we did John Brown. Mr. Barksdale—The meanest negro in the South is your superior! Lovejoy, however, "went it with a rush." We suppose from a remark he made that his brother was once hanged or lynched for saying pretty much the same things in a place not so safe but less noisy than the House.

On Friday, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information respecting the expulsion of Americans from the city of Mexico. Collector Schell, of New York, having refused to produce certain private papers before Covode's Investigating Committee, the said Committee proposed to have him arraigned before the House for contempt. Mr. Wells made an abolition speech.

Ad Valorem.—We mixed considerably among the sovereigns at Yanceyville last Tuesday, and heard many express themselves on the ad valorem question. All hands are for it, and if Gov. Ellis is against it he will most assuredly lose votes in Caswell, for there are democrats we wot of who favor it without any convenient "mental reservation" in the matter. They think it right and just, and as well "timed" now as it ever will be. They regard the plea of the late democratic Convention that the proposition is too premature and ill-timed as all clap-trap and fiddle sticks, and regard the State's interest above mere party prejudice.

Milton Chronicle.

Look Out!—A dangerous counterfeit ten dollar bill is circulating in this latitude; it is on the Bank of Cape Fear, payable to James Bennett or bearer, at Fayetteville, No. 1263, Letter Aa, dated April 4th 1855. It is well calculated to deceive.—*Milton Chronicle.*

What goes most against a farmer's grain?—His reaping machine.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. L. O. MYERS of Baltimore, to Miss REID, daughter of Col. Ed. Yarbrough.

In Anson county, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. E. Morrison, Mr. H. P. TOWNSEN, of Cabarrus, to Miss ANN ELIZA BENNETT, of Anson.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., JOHN RUSSELL RESTON, aged 45 years.

Suddenly, in Whiteville, on the morning of the 4th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN GARDNER, a resident of Wilmington, aged 67.

In Duplin county, on the 1st inst., after a painful but lingering illness of the dropsy, Mr. JOHN BLALOCK, who had reached the mature age of 87 years.

In Randolph county, on the 21st of March, Mrs. ANN MOSS, widow of John B. Moss, deceased, aged 88 years, 6 months and 8 days. Mrs. Moss had lived a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and died in the full triumphs of faith.

Very suddenly, in Anson, on the 29th ult., JOSEPH JOWERS, sr., aged about 85 years. Also, on the night of the 2d inst., after a few days illness, PATTY JOWERS, aged 78, relict of Joseph Jowers, sr., dec'd.

A Razor that will shave you nicely, *not* in the purchase *but in the use*, is the celebrated

"LECOULTRE."

They have the recommendation of some of the best men in Fayetteville. Try one.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 7. 1t

No Lottery. No Blanks. All Prizes. Such is the conclusion every body arrives at when they purchase Clothing of

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 7. 1t

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned for the purposes therein specified, we will offer for sale, on TUESDAY the 30th inst., the following REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, viz:

House and Lot near Cool Spring, at present occupied by Mrs. Hartman.

Store House on South side Hay street, occupied by Jas. W. Horne.

Store House on North side Hay street, occupied by "North Carolina Presbyterian."

373 acres of Land on Morganton Road, joins Charles Munroe's land.

135 acres of Land on Lumberton Road, about four miles South of Fayetteville.

300 acres in Moore county, formerly belonging to Anderson Jones.

11¼ acres in Campbellton, corner of Russell St.

Lots Nos. 16 and 17, on which there is a new Ware-House.

Two-sevenths of 7 acres near mouth of the creek.

265 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River known as the Island place.

50 acres of improved land on the East side Cape Fear River.

1 unimproved Lot on Hay Street, joins C. T. Haigh & Sons, on the East.

1 unimproved Lot, corner of Old and Burges Streets.

1 unimproved Lot on the West of Burges Street.

1 unimproved Lot on Hay Mount, near the U. S. Arsenal, known as the Grove.

1 Store House, Person Street, South side.

24 NEGROES,

Old and Young, Men, Women & Children.

Bank Stock, Plank Road Stock, Rail Road Stock, &c. Horses and Mules, Hogs, Cows and Calves, and other articles. Terms at Sale.

WM. McL. McKAY, } Trustees.
THOS. C. FULLER, }

Fayetteville, April 9. 7-ts

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kangaroo arrived at New York on Friday with Liverpool dates to the 21st.

The question of the annexation of Savoy has been definitely settled by a treaty between Sardinia and France.

The Pope had addressed a monitory epistle to the King of Sardinia breaking off all relations with him, and excommunicating him.

Austria declines to renew diplomatic relations with Sardinia, owing to flagrant violations of the treaty of Zurich.

A squadron of four ships of war headed by the screw steamer Hero, is to escort the Prince of Wales to Canada. The London Times strongly recommends that the Prince should make a tour of the United States, and feels assured that a visit to the President would be appreciated.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton dull and prices generally unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull. The money market active, but generally unchanged. Consols 94¼.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Dates from Pensacola to the 6th inst. state that Miramon commenced withdrawing troops from before Vera Cruz on the morning of the 21st. Juarez's forces were so nearly out of powder that it was believed had Miramon remained longer, he would have captured the city.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 9.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10¾	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	6 40 a 6 50	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	6 20 a 6 25	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 90 a 6 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 65 a 5 75	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 10 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 55 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 15 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37½ a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Firm and in demand at quotations.

Cotton—Receipts light; some 75 or 100 bales sold during the past week for manufacturing purposes at 10½.

Flour—No change; receipts for the past week near 650 bbls., mostly family.

Grain of all kinds scarce and in demand at above prices.

Turpentine—A small lot of new virgin changed hands on Friday at $3 per bbl.

Spirits—We reduce our figures. A lot of 40 bbls. (extra bbls.) was sold on Friday at 38 cts. We think 37½ about the market price.

Corrected by

B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 7, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow 2 60, virgin 2 08, hard 1 50 to 1 55. Spirits 41. Rosin, common 1 10. Tar 1 95. Cotton, 10 bales middling at 10¼. Corn 82½. Flour, super 6 75, family $7. Last sales of Molasses at 27 to 29 as in quantity. Bacon, N. C. hog round 11¼. Lumber, (River,) scantling $8, wide boards $9, flooring $12. Timber $5 to 10 50.

At New York, Cotton steady at 11 for middling uplands. Sales of 3400 bales on Thursday and Friday. Flour firm; Southern 5 90 to 6 15. Spirits steady at 45 to 46. Rosin dull at 1 55 to 1 62½.

COTTON.—Total receipts of cotton 4,058,972 bales, against 3,311,226 last year. Increase 747,746 bales. Stock in interior towns (not included in receipts) 134,654 bales. Last year's entire crop 3,722,018 bales. Positive increase (with nearly five months of the cotton year yet to come) 471,608 bales.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will take place in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 26th DAY of APRIL, (instant.)

As many important questions will be brought before the meeting in relation to the Road, such as the sale of a part of the Company's Road, the abandonment of another, &c., &c., it is urgently requested that all the Stock of the Company be represented either in person or by proxy. By order.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Clerk, F. & W. P. R. Co.

April 6, 1860. 7-tm

☞ Town papers, Winston Sentinel and Salem Press, Weekly, till meeting.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

THE report being industriously circulated that we "have acted as Bankers for the Author of the Impending Crisis,"—that we have "aided in the publication of that work," and that "we are his political and personal friends," we wish to say that we have never furnished money for the purpose of aiding in the publication or circulation of the book, or ever "received funds in deposit from Mr. Helper;" and that we have no sympathy whatever with the sentiments of the book, or with its endorsers, and never have had, and that such reports are unqualifiedly false.

STONE, STARR & CO.

New York, March 23. 1t

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Duncan Crawford vs. Samuel Spivey, William Ford, Arch'd Odum.

Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said Defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Feb'y, 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

April 9, 1860. 7*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Neill McNair and wife Elizabeth, William F. Harllee, Benjamin Covington and wife Mary Ann, Thomas H. Harllee, Robert F. Graham and wife Ellen, against James J. Harllee, and John N. McCall and wife Julia.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants James J. Harllee and John N. McCall and wife Julia, in the above-mentioned case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the Fourth Monday in Feb'y, A. D. 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN Clk.

April 9, 1860. 7*6w

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

"Squire, what is the meaning of such a crowd in front of Woodward's?"

"He has just received his SPRING STOCK, and I suppose they are there making their selections!"

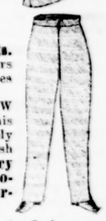
THIS season the style of Coats is Double and Single BREASTED, with Large Sleeves; PANTS, LARGE LEGS; Vest Double and Single Breasted.

My Stock is now complete and ready for inspection by all those who may wish well made and neat fitting garments. Call and make your selections before the Stock is picked over.

CATALOGUE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

Black Cloth Coats, Single and Double Breasted.
Silk Mixture Suits.
Cassimere Suits.
French Dr. d'Ete, Imitation Dr. d'Ete.
Black Alpacca Frocks and Sacks.
Tweeds in Suits.
Cottonade in Suits.
Linen Frocks and Sacks.
Linen Dusters, five different varieties.
Black Doeskin Pants.
Extra supply of **Fancy Cassimeres.**
Drap d'Ete, French Ribbed.
White Drilling.
Navy Duck and Marseilles.

A supply of **Youth's Cassimere Suits.**



Also, pants for Boys from 7 to 14 years old, VESTS of every style and varieties for the Season.

Special attention is called to a NEW STYLE SHIRT never introduced in this Market before this season. Extra supply of **Gauze Flannel and Merino** finish **Under Shirts,** A large supply of **Fancy Neck Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Trunks, Valises & Carpet Bags.**

All the above goods will be Sold low for Cash, or on time to all those who pay their Bills when presented.

P. S. Don't forget that my FRENCH TAILOR is ready to make up at any time Clothing for any Gentlemen who wish to have them made to order. Call at any time at the ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE and leave your measure and your orders will be filled and satisfaction guarantied.

☞ **Market Square,** Two Doors below **Hinsdale's Drug Store.**

A. J. WOODWARD.

April 9, 1860. 7-2m

Weekly Town papers copy 2 months.

P. TAYLOR,

OFFERS FOR SALE—

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, and Hollow-Ware, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Flour, Meal, and Corn.

FISH.

Mackerel in bbls., ½ and ¼ bbls.
Mullets " " " " "
" Herring No. 1 in ½ and ¼ bbls.

April 7. 7*1m

Fruits! Fruits!!

ORANGES, NEW YORK APPLES at $2 a bushel.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, Hotel Buildings.

April 9. 7tf

Meal and Homony.

PERSONS wishing MEAL and HOMONY for family purposes and feeding stock, will be supplied from the MERCHANT MILLS, at their doors, by leaving the amount wanted per week and day with the Miller.

April 6, 1860. 1t

For Distillers.

PRIME ENGLISH and AMERICAN GLUES, 16½ to 20 cts. per lb., just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

April 9. 7-1tf

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;

Worth from 50 cents, to $100,00.

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail, if the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO. 677 BROADWAY, New York.**

April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child. Instead of by *deadening its sensibilities*. For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain*, it has *no equal* —being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2 for **Liver Complaints.** No. 8, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain*. The No 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 6. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

MRS. WINSLOW.

AN experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it, on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, commend it in the highest terms of its wonderful effects and recommend it as the greatest medical virtues—We speak in this matter 'what we know,' after ten years experience. And pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine. If timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists through out the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*A*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the THROAT CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Most salutary relief in BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*

Jan'y 25, 1860. 86-3m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*

March 24. 8-

Roofing and Guttering,

Done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
MARKET SQUARE.

Oct'r 4 55.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1860.

THE subscribers have in Store, and are now receiving a very large

STOCK of GOODS,

in their line, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and Importers and Agents in this Country. Among which may be found:

100 Tons of best Swedes Iron from 1¼ to 12 in.
800 Doz. Pocket Knives;
600 " Table Knives and Forks;
300 " Mill Saw and other Files;
60 " Frying Pans;
30 " Hand Saws;
25 Tons Hoop Iron;
10 " Hollow-Ware;
600 Kegs of Nails, assorted;
338 Bags of Coffee, "
19 Hhds. and 68 bbls. Sugar;
30 ½ bbls. Eagle Mill Snuff;
125 Boxes Rose Hill "
50 Kegs best Sup. Carb. Soda.

Together with a complete assortment of other articles sold in a Grocery and Hardware Store. All of which are offered to the Trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt dealers, at prices to compete with New York Jobbers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1860. 94tf

Spring Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS,
—Are now receiving their—

SPRING SUPPLY,

embracing a very large stock of

Staple & Fine Dress Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Bloomers, Boots, Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, Umbrellas, Parasols,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of wholesale buyers is respectfully solicited.

SHEETINGS of various brands always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1860. 98tf

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,

—among which are—

Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single " ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.

March 24, 1860. 3tf

No. 34 Hay Street.

J. K. KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:

Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.

In ROBES the following line:

Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking. J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD beg leave to inform his friends and customers that he is now prepared to offer them one of the largest and greatest variety of

Spring and Summer Goods

In his line, that he has ever offered them. Embracing a great variety of Fashionable styles of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

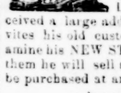
(including the Copper-Toed Shoe for children and youths,) which he flatters himself they will find it to their advantage to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is disposed to sell cheap for CASH.

J. C. THOMSON.
March 24, 1860. 8-4w

REMOVAL.

E. GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.



HAS removed two Doors West of his old stand, to the store adjoining D. & W. McLaurin's, where he has received a large addition to his former Stock, and he invites his old customers and the public to call and examine his NEW STORE and NEW GOODS, and assures them he will sell anything in his line as cheap as can be purchased at any other Store North or South.

—Among his Stock can be found—

Gold and Silver Watches of all prices and qualities; Gold and Silver Chains, Seals and Keys; Bracelets, Breast Pins and Ear Rings; Gold Lockets, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., &c.; Fine and Common Pistols, Silver and Plated Ware of all kinds; a handsome stock of Clocks; all kinds of Military Goods, and every thing wanted in his line.

☞ Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing.
March 7, 1860. 98-3m

Fresh Goods!

—I AM NOW RECEIVING MY—

SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS,

Consisting in part of Layer RAISINS, in whole, half and quarter boxes, (seedless Raisins;) Dried FIGS, Preserved Canton GINGER, Cocoa and other NUTS—together with a general

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

usually kept in a Confectionary store. Also, A supply of CANDIES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale or Retail—all of which I will sell low for cash.

MRS. M. BANKS.
March 23. 3-2w

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
CURTAIN PAPERS, &c.,
260 BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Our Goods are expressly adapted to the Home and Southern Market.
Feb'y 4, 1860. 89-3mpd

BRADENBAUGH & POPE,
DEALERS IN METALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER,
NO. 75 SMITH' WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURE at the GUNPOWDER COPPER WORKS, and keep in store, Copper Sheets, (Brazier's and Sheathing,) Rods, Rivets, Nails, &c.; Pattern Sheets and Bottoms made to order.

Dealers in Pig Iron, Sheet, Rod and Hoop Iron; Wrought Iron Tubes (Plain and Galvanized) for Gas, Water or Steam; Malleable Iron Fittings, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Fitters' Tools, Hooks, Cement, &c.; Copper Ingots, Tin, Lead, Spelter, Founders' Facings, Fire Bricks, &c., &c.

Feb'y 11. 91-2mpd

BLANK BOOKS.

A FRESH supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

LARGE STOCK!
NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;
—A great variety —

Perfumeries and Extracts,

Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

Fiddles, Drums, Flies, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c

WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES;

Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monnies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs, Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;

Paletmanners, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Pouches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING
Dec 8, 1859 72-

W. C. TROY

HAS just received this morning, from Steamer North Carolina,

6 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, new.
10 " " 3 " "
20 ½ and ¼ bbls. No 1 do.
25 boxes Cheese.
5 kegs selected Goshen Butter.
10 bbls. Leaf Lard.
15 " New Mullets in oak and pine bbls

He has on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold cheap for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce.

Oct. 6, 1859. 65tf

Glue and Spirits Barrels.

CONSTANTLY on hand by

E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TURPENTINE by

E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

Bacon and Corn.

2000 BUSHELS of GOOD CORN;
15,000 lbs. well-smoked BACON.
For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

E. F. MOORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND will keep constantly on hand every article in the Turpentine Distillers' Line.

Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges,

100 BARRELS,

of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted **must call and settle.**
Feb 16 92-tf

Blount's Creek Factory.

YARNS, any No. desired;
Sheetings; Ditto thin for Straining Rosin;
Osnaburgs;
Drilling, white and colored;
Plaids and Stripes, excellent articles for women's wear.

For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

Wool Cards in first rate order,

and wool carded with dispatch. WARPS furnished of any No. and length required.

G. McN.
Feb'y 11. 91-3m

Strayed or Stolen.

LEFT my Stable, on Thursday last the 15th inst., a SORREL MARE, about six years old, no marks recollected. This Mare was bought by me from Eleazer Cox, of Randolph County, I think, on the 21st ult. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received.

ROBT. MITCHELL.
Feb. 20, 1860. 93-tf

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.
Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

"A Place for Everything"

IN THE WAY OF

Building Materials!

LIME, Cement, Calcined and Land Plaster, Lath and Lath Nails, Plastering Hair, Marble Dust, Fire Brick, &c. &c.

Also, Laundry, Family, Chemical, Pale, No. 1, and all kinds of Fancy SOAPS.

Freights procured at the best rates, and every effort made to please all who may favor us with their patronage. All orders thankfully received, and attended to with care and despatch.

LOVELAND & WELCH,
331 West street, New York.
Jan'y 20, 1860. 85-3mpd

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT

ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 26.

NEW BOOKS.

THE RIVALS, by Jere Clemens; Art Recreations; The Right Word in the right place; Fisher's River (N. C.) by "Skitt;" Sword and Gown; Wild Sports in the South; Leisure Moments of Miss M. A. Butt, A. M.; Footfalls on the Boundaries of another World, by Rob't Dale Owen; the Man in Black, by James; Evelyn Marston, &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of Webster's Pictorial Unabridged; Wood's Practice; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Interest Tables; Inquire Within; School Books, &c.

March 5 E. J. HALE & SON.

Books! Books!

FURTHER supplies of the Southern Harmony; N. C. Readers Nos. 1, 2, 3; Monteith's Geography Nos. 1, 2, 3; Lincoln's Botany; Kames Elements; Webster's Primary Dictionary; Davies' Arithmetic; Columbian Orator; Northend's American Speaker; Little Speaker; Emerson's Arithmetics, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
March 26.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

E. Murray & Co. vs George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

James Dodd vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity.—Jan'y Special Term, 1860.
Petition for the sale of Land.
Angus McLeod, John McLeod, and others, Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd, complainants,
AGAINST
William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and the Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod, to-wit: Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Defendants, and also Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition in this cause filed for the sale of land on Beaver Dam Creek, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County, at Office, this 12th March A. D. 1860.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
March 17, 1860. 1*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

Jesse A. Baldwin, Adm'r of Wiley H. Covington, dec'd, vs. Isaac M. Covington, et al.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six consecutive weeks, notifying Isaac M. Covington, Elizabeth Covington, W. W. Covington, Harriet Covington, Noah Pate and wife Mary Jane, and Rebecca Covington, that they personally be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 6d Monday in Jan'y A. D. 1860.

L. H. WEBB, Clk.
March 1, 1860. 97*6w

Further Supplies of Books.

MACKEY'S Masonic Jurisprudence; Twilight Musings, by H. B. McKeever; The Fate of Sir John Franklin—McClintock's Narrative; The West Coast of Africa, by Rev. C. W. Thomas; The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W. H. Russell; The Virginians, by Thackeray; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America—Revised Edition; Memoir of Susan Allibone; The History and Progress of Education; The Normal Methods of Teaching, by Alfred Holbrook; The Magician's Own Book; &c.

Jewett's Spiers' French and Eng. Dictionary.
Meadows' " " "
Pinney and Badois's French Grammar.
Bolmar's Levizac's " "
Ollendorff's New Method of French by Jewett.
Le Brun's Telemaque.
Whateley's Elements of Logic.
" " of Rhetoric.
Worcester's Quarto Dictionary, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 28.

Spring Goods, 1860.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected Stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, BONNETS,
Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing,

Which will be offered at Wholesale *exclusively,* at the lowest Market prices for Cash or on time to prompt customers.

COTTON YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Manufacturers' prices.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1860. 97*6t

A. G. Thornton & Co.

Are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

Also, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, consisting of Coffee, Sugar & Molasses.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery. Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' do.; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Hollow-ware, Cotton Yarns and Sheeting at Factory prices; all of which will be disposed of at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Call and examine our Stock at No. 62 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

A. G. THORNTON & CO
March 24, 1860. 3*-2mpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF McRIMMON & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the liquidation of its business. The business will be continued by MICHAEL SMITH, at the old Stand No 3 Green St., where a choice selection of Hats, Caps, &c., will always be found.

A. McRIMMON. MICHAEL SMITH.

In consequence of the above dissolution, it becomes necessary for all accounts due us to be settled forthwith.

McR. & S.
March 1. 99-*1m

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.

These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added.

Address,
J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

PROF. E. N. ROOT,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he expects to be absent from the State after the 10th inst., for about two months, when he hopes to return and resume the duties of his Profession. He contemplates teaching first, after his return, in Duplin, Sampson and the adjoining counties. Persons wishing his services should have their Classes made up by 1st May. To those not already personally acquainted with his manner of teaching Music, qualifications, character, &c., he would refer to the leading intelligent men in most of the Churches in the Middle and Southern counties of North Carolina, where he has been instructing Classes in Music for the last eight years. During his absence his address will be Baltimore, Md.; after his return, Clinton, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., March 1. 5*2t

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina, will hold its eleventh annual meeting in the town of Washington, Beaufort county, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th Wednesday in April 1860.

I am authorized to state that there will be a Steam Boat leaving Newbern at 7 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, the 25th, which will reach Washington the same day in time for the meeting. Those may who take this route must be at Goldsboro' on Tuesday the 24th, and take the train to Newbern at 3 o'clock, P. M. that day, where they will remain until next morning.

The same arrangements, respecting return tickets, will be observed by the different Rail Road Companies as heretofore.

WM. GEO. THOMAS, M. D. Sec'y.
March 23d, 1860. 3-*1m

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.
Jan'y 2, 1860.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.
Lewis Lutterloh vs. Neill McNeill.
Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Neill McNeill is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant, that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in April next, there will be an application made to said Court for an order to sell the lands levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 4th Monday in January, 1860.

A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.
5*6w

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants,

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Market for perfection of execution and design in the Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in use, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 86-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, John McLean, and maketh oath in due form of law that he lost or mislaid a Note of hand, made by H. McK. One Thousand Dollars, payable twenty days after date, dated January 19th, 1860, on which was a credit of Seven Hundred and Seventy Five Dollars, dated 17th, 1860. This is to warn all persons against paying for said note, and the maker of it against paying any person but myself.

A. L. McL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
W. J. STUART, J. P.
March 28. 6*

T. M. SMITH. JOHN WORK.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Produce or Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor, D. P. Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 94*

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.
April 2, 1860. 5*

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*

FOR SALE.

228 ACRES of GOOD FARMING LAND on the Heel, known as the "Nicholson Place," two miles of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

JOHN L. FAIRLY.
Laurinburgh, March 16. 7*

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (for other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufactured. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, and beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few in Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Rev. Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. G. Lambell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, we have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PRIZE whenever brought in competition with others.

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by

GEO. H. KELLY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 9-*1y

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IT IS well known that Children and Youth will wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

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